

## NEARING A CRISIS

No War but Lots of Killing Going On

## REPULSED AT TIEN TSIN

Allied Forces, Twice Defeated by the Chinese, Sustain Heavy Losses—Many Americans Among Them—Administration Acting Conservatively but Vigorously—Miles in Conference With Secretary Root.

Washington, July 16.—The decision of the administration at the end of this most eventful day is that the United States is not at war with China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin coming on top of the stories of the last struggles at Peking have not affected the attitude of the administration on this point. The United States and China are technically at peace. But this statement should not be accepted as indicating a purpose on the part of the United States government to hold its hand in the administration of swift and adequate punishment upon the Chinese without regard to station who may be responsible for the outrages of the past few weeks. It means simply that the government of the United States feels that it can best achieve that purpose by regarding the status officially as one of peace. To hold otherwise would seriously cripple the government in its effort to obtain satisfaction for outrages the Americans in China have suffered. We should find the ports of China, now open to the United States, closed, and all sorts of impediments would be encountered which are now missing.

## BUT ONE CONCLUSION.

Washington, July 16.—Without exception today the foreign representatives in Washington accepted as practically certain that the foreign legations and ministers at Peking have been wiped out. At the same time there is not a word of confirmation from any of the foreign offices and the conclusion is based on accumulating unofficial data that the slaughter occurred about July 6 or 7. Even among high Chinese officials hope has been almost given up, but they maintain that there is no official information and that they are as much in the dark as the others.

## PREPARING FOR WAR.

Washington, July 16.—General Miles had an extended conference this afternoon with the secretary of war concerning the dispatch of reinforcements to China. No statement could be secured, but it is understood that Miles strongly urged that troops be withdrawn immediately from the Philippines so that a large army could be thrown into China within a comparatively few days, instead of awaiting the slow processes of assembling an army in this country and Cuba and getting it to China. Notwithstanding General Miles' recommendation the apparent policy is to forward troops to China from this country and Cuba as fast as they can be assembled.

## CANNON'S VIEWS.

Washington, July 16.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, when asked today if there would be an extra session of congress said: "That is for the president to say, but I hardly see any occasion for it yet. The first thing to do is to learn who is responsible for this trouble. When this is settled we may be in a position to say whether or not we are to have war with China."

## THREE THOUSAND KILLED.

Washington, July 16.—A report has reached Chinese quarters here of a shocking tragedy in Peking not heretofore shown in any of the reports from China. This appears in a paper printed in Chinese text, and although it is in no way official and may be part of the exaggerated gossip of the situation, it has none the less attracted the attention of the Chinese minister here. According to this Chinese report 3,000 Chinese officials in Peking engaged in the government service united in a petition to Prince Tuan to spare the foreigners and afford them every protection. In response to this, according to the Chinese report, Prince Tuan ordered that those who had united in the petition be killed, and the order was thereupon carried out.

## THE INDIANA SAILS.

Washington, July 16.—The following cablegram was received at the war department today from General MacArthur:

"Manila, July 16.

"To the Adjutant-General, Washington: The transport Indiana sailed yesterday for China with twenty-one officers, including two medical, 847 men of the Fourteenth regiment, United States infantry, one officer, thirty men of the Ninth United States infantry, William Crozier, ordnance officer; one officer, sergeant, one chaplain, sixteen hospital corpsmen, Flintshire with seven officers, 271 men of Reilly's battery, two medical officers, and five hospital corpsmen, fully equipped."

## NO NEWS OF MASSACRE.

London, July 17.—(3:50 a. m.)—Up to this hour no further news has been received regarding the reported massacre at Peking, from any source. In the house of commons last evening, beyond

an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, William St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, had nothing to communicate. An unusual hush fell upon the chamber when the subject came up. A few members doffed their hats, but otherwise there was no demonstration.

## IN DANGER AT SHANGHAI.

London, July 16.—Telegrams from Shanghai and Chefoo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have called their governments that there is urgent need for warships to protect that city.

## THE STORY FROM REMY.

Washington, July 16.—The navy department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remy of the reverse of the allied forces at Tien Tsin on the morning of the 13th. The dispatch is dated at Chefoo, July 15, and says:

"It is reported that the allied forces attacked the native city on the morning of the 13th. Russians on the right with the Ninth infantry and marines on the left. The losses to the allied forces were large. The Russians one hundred, including an artillery colonel; the Americans over thirty; the British over forty; the Japanese eight, including a colonel; the French twenty-five. Colonel Lisum of the Ninth infantry was killed, also Captain Davis of the marine corps.

"Captain Leary and Lieutenants Butler and Leonard were wounded. At seven in the evening the allies' attack on the native city was repulsed with great loss. Details are not yet confirmed. (Signed.) REMY."

## LISUM'S RECORD.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Emerson H. Lisum, who was killed in the battle at Tien Tsin was a competent officer, with an honorable military record of almost forty years, being a veteran of the civil war.

He was but a little over three months in the volunteer service as corporal of company H, First Vermont infantry. He was killed by his native state.

February 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth infantry of the regular establishment, serving later as corporal sergeant and first sergeant in companies E and A of the second battalion. March 22, 1863, he accepted a commission as second lieutenant, and May 4 was made first lieutenant. From February to October, 1865, he served as regimental quartermaster. In September, 1865, he was transferred to the Thirtieth infantry, and accepted a captaincy in the Twenty-fifth infantry. March 26, 1867, in July, 1870, he was assigned to the Nineteenth infantry, and on May 4, 1892, was made major of the Twenty-second infantry. April 25, 1899, he was made colonel of the Ninth Vermont and sent to Manila. At the outbreak of the Chinese trouble, the Ninth infantry was sent to Tien Tsin.

## A CABINET COUNCIL.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Hay called a cabinet council this morning to consider the Chinese situation. After the meeting Secretary Root immediately went into consultation with Adjutant General Corbin. He refused to discuss the situation.

## JAPAN'S VIGOROUS ACTION.

Yokohama, July 16.—Japan is meeting the situation in China with vigor and promptitude. At a cabinet meeting held on Monday last the sum of fifty millions was appropriated for immediate expenses involved in the instant dispatch of troops.

## PRINCE TUAN'S INHUMANITY.

Washington, July 16.—An unofficial report has come to the attention of the Chinese officials here to the effect that 3,000 Chinese officials at Peking petitioned Prince Tuan to protect the foreigners, whereupon Prince Tuan ordered all those who united in the petition to be killed.

## MORE MARINES TO GO.

Washington, July 16.—General Heywood, commander of marine corps, is arranging for mobilization of another battalion of marines for the east. The battalion of marines for the east. They will leave San Francisco as soon as transportation can be arranged, probably about August 1.

## ALL CIVILIZATION MOURNS.

London, July 16.—"Revenge today, mourning tomorrow," is practically the universal cry of Europe, but it is sorrowfully admitted there can be no revenge today and mourning for many to-morrow. Nothing has been received today that adds to the information previously obtained regarding the massacre. The departure of warships toward Shan Hai Kuan on the gulf of Liao Tung are taken to indicate that this route may be adopted for an advance on Peking, which is distant 170 miles from Shan Hai Kuan.

## VICTORY FOR SETTLERS

Secretary of the Interior Reverses Decision of Prescott Land Office.

Williams, Ariz., July 16.—(Special).—The register and recorder of the Prescott land office has received the decision of the secretary of the interior in the matter of the United States against George G. Wharton of Williams, involving extensive homestead entries. The secretary reverses the decision of the Prescott land office and holds that the Wharton entry shall stand, subject to the submission of another proof at any time within the life of the entry. This is a victory for all the homesteaders of northern Arizona and involves many thousand dollars.

## THE METAL MARKET.

New York, July 16.—Silver certificates, 61½@62½; bar silver, 61½; Mexican dollars, 48½. Copper, dull; brokers, 16.25; exchange, 16.50; castings, 15.25.

## THE NEW PRESCOTT

Fifty Buildings Erected on the Plaza Yesterday

Leading Commercial Houses Open Their Doors in Temporary Quarters—Debris Being Cleared Away—Insurance Men Arriving.

Prescott, Ariz., July 16.—(Special).—Louis Mel, adjuster of the Aetna Fire Insurance company, arrived tonight. The Imperial company adjuster arrives tomorrow. Six others, representing various companies, are expected to arrive the next day. The fire is still smoldering.

An alarm of fire this morning was caused by a fresh breaking out of the storehouse ruins in the rear of the Bashford-Burnister company's wreck. Burke & Hickey have leased the Sherman House for a year. They will build one of the finest hotels in the west immediately. Wilson, the clothier, intends building; also Samuel Hill. Orders have already been given. The Postal Telegraph company is at work on the only business corner left in the city—Wheeler's news depot. The Arizona R. publicans were completely sold out in less than one hour. The Burmeister Sons company has ordered three cars of supplies immediately. Brinkmeyer is utilizing the bakery at Fort Whipple. J. J. Hawkins will rebuild more substantially.

Lawyer is rushing a building to accommodate the fire sufferers. Frank Wright arrived tonight. The Independent Telephone company is one of the heaviest losers. Martindale & Horne represent over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of insurance risks. The Bank of Arizona is quartered with the electric light building. The debris is being cleared away rapidly. Old walls are being dynamited to make room for new Prescott. About fifty temporary buildings were erected on the plaza today.

Miss Ora Roberts is quite ill and threatened with typhoid fever. Ed Shumate arrived tonight from California.

## CLODBURST IN TEXAS

Fifteen Known Dead and Probably Others in Flood.

Coleman, Tex., July 16.—Fifteen lives are known to have been lost in a cloudburst here today. Ten bodies have been recovered, but only two were identified. They are:

JOSEPH SPALH, a leading merchant of this village.

JOHN FULFISTINE.

It is feared that many more lives were lost in the valley below Coleman.

## ANOTHER DELUGE.

Kerrville, Tex., July 16.—A cloudburst occurred north of this place tonight. Many farms were inundated and loss of life is probable.

## GREAT RAIN IN IOWA.

Sioux Falls, Ia., July 16.—Rainfall of over six inches has deluged this section. Small streams are out of their banks, and it is feared that damage to crops will be great.

## TO CONTROL GAS COMPANIES.

Baltimore, Md., July 16.—A meeting of stockholders of the Consolidated Gas company to vote on the proposition to increase the capital stock and for the election of directors was called here today. There is a syndicate, the members of which are candidates for directors seeking to control the management of the company. The Consolidated Trust company, of this city, is apparently a leader in the fight for control.

## GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Washington, July 16.—The secretary of the treasury today withdrew \$5,000,000 from the depository banks. This was in pursuance of the third call issued on June 26.

## THE POWERS CASE

A Letter of Defendant Was Placed in Evidence.

Georgetown, Ky., July 16.—The trial of Caleb Powers as accessory to the Goble murder, was resumed at 9:30. A letter signed by Caleb Powers in which this expression was used, "I have had a hard time getting Taylor and others to start, but they are all right now and this thing will soon end," was made a part of the record.

## OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

The President Will Spend a Few Days at the Capital.

Canton, O., July 16.—President McKinley will probably leave Canton for Washington some time this evening. He expects to be absent from Canton two or three days.

## ST. LOUIS AIR LINE.

Plans for Reorganization of the L. E. & St. L. Consolidated.

New York, July 16.—Today was the last day for the deposit of securities with J. P. Morgan & Co. by holders of the St. Louis Air line bonds who desire to participate in the reorganization. The plans for the reorganization of the road, which is technically known as the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated railway, are as follows: This firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. will issue for the present securities of the St. Louis division first mortgage, fifty-

year gold bonds of the Southern Railway company, in the following amounts for each security: For Evansville, Rockport and Easton railway first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, \$1,900 each, with coupons due January 1, 1898 and thereafter, attached, \$1,180; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad, first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1895, and thereafter, \$1,300; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad second mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1895, and thereafter, \$1,180; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated railroad company, first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, with coupons due January 1, 1894, and thereafter, \$750; Huntingtonburg, Tell City & Cannelton first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, with coupons due October 1, 1894 and thereafter, \$1,180; and Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated railroad general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, with coupons due March 1, 1894, and thereafter, \$75.

## TERRY BEAT ERNE QUICKLY

Pampered Victory Out of the Lightweight Champion.

New York, July 16.—Tonight in Madison Square Garden Terry McGovern of Brooklyn defeated Frank Erne of Buffalo, the lightweight champion of the world. It was a hurricane fight from bell to bell without a second's let-up except when one of the contestants was lying on the floor of the ring. McGovern used the tactics he said he would follow. He rushed in on Erne at the very beginning and sent lefts and rights in such quick succession that Erne, fast as he is, was completely bewildered. He was the loser of the two, but his cleverness availed him nothing against the bulldog rushes and fiery attacks of the little featherweight champion. Erne, of course, trained far below his usual weight, as he had agreed to meet McGovern at 128 pounds, which is five pounds below the lightweight limit.

The fighting was so fast that it was impossible to keep track of the blows. But Terry landed three blows to Erne's two. In the third round Terry floored him twice and it was with difficulty that Erne arose the second time. He was gasping for breath, blood running down his throat, partially choking him. It was evident that Erne was now a beaten man and McGovern started in to finish him. Terry sent a smash to the face which landed on Erne's nose, and with a couple of blows the little fellow paved the way for the knockout swing, but Erne's seconds seeing their man had already enough, threw up the sponge and saved the Swiss boxer from a knockout.

## RAVAGES OF CHOLERA

Thousands of Fatal Cases in India Famine Districts.

London, July 16.—The governor of Bombay telegraphing to the secretary of state for India, says that there were 9,929 cases of cholera in the famine districts during the week ending July 7, of which 6,474 were fatal and that in the native states there were 3,526 cases, of which 5,392 were fatal. The total number of deaths on the relief work was 5,870.

## ARIZONA POSTMASTERS.

Washington, July 16.—(Special).—Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Arizona.—E. W. Clayton, vice M. A. Michelson, resigned. Black Warrior.—D. A. Abrams, vice C. S. Fleming, resigned. Blue.—C. B. Martin, vice M. A. Baile, resigned.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Convention of Republican Clubs at St. Paul Today.

St. Paul, Minn., July 16.—The hotel registers are rapidly filling with the names of prominent republican workers from all over the country. The men who constitute the potent factor of the republican organization are lining up preparatory to the twelfth annual convention of the national league of republican clubs, which opens here tomorrow. The delegates realize the importance of the league convention and as a consequence all hands are at work today in a united effort to make of the convention a successful campaign opener. In the words of a circular announcement issued by the national committee: "The convention will be a great national ratification meeting and, following so soon after the Philadelphia convention, will attract the attention of the nation as it will sense the degree of enthusiasm with which the active working element of the party indorse the choice of the national convention."

National headquarters for the gathering are in full blast at the Windsor hotel today. Throughout the morning Secretary D. H. Stine and his aids were busy looking after the arriving delegations. Secretary Stine expresses himself as well satisfied with the arrangements for the convention, which will be called to order in the Auditorium at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. "The attendance promises to be a record-breaker, and the indications are that the convention will be among the most successful in the history of the league," he said. "Governor Roosevelt, the nominee for vice-president, will be among those present and will address the convention in the Auditorium to-morrow evening. Speaker David B. Henderson, Congressman J. P. Dooliver of Iowa, and Senator Beveridge of Indiana, will also be among the speakers."

"Isaac M. Hamilton of Chicago will in all probability be the next president of the league. He is coming here with a wonderful following from Chicago, and from what I can gather he has enough votes pledged to elect him."

## SURVEYS OF ALASKA

Rapid Growth of Our Knowledge of the Country

Five Expeditions Engaged in Survey of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound and the Coast From Cape Nome to Cape York.

Washington, July 16.—The value of Alaska to this country constantly increases as the territory and its resources become better known. The scientific exploring and mapping of the vast region, which is a sixth as large as the rest of the country, on the American mainland, has progressed rapidly in two years. It is doubtful if the knowledge of any other part of the world has grown so rapidly in that time. The work has been resumed this season with equal vigor. The purpose of the government, to explore and map the whole territory so that its resources and their location may be known, mining and other enterprises may be intelligently established and development facilitated, commends itself to the people.

So little was known of Alaska's topography even four years ago that a range of mountains, represented as an offshoot of the Rocky Mountains, was shown on all the maps as coming down to the sea in the Cook Inlet region. It is now known that no such range exists. The fact that in every region where surveys are being made this summer great resources are known to await development illustrates the rapid growth of information. None of these regions was known at all three years ago, except that coast lines were imperfectly outlined on the maps.

The largest survey work now in progress is in the Seward Peninsula, the westernmost extension of Alaska, which has an area of 3,000 to 4,000 square miles between Kotzebue and Norton sound. A geological survey party, under Mr. E. C. Barnard, is making a topographical survey of the entire region, which is at present the center of the largest interest in Alaska. On its southern coast is the Cape Nome gold district, on its northwest side is the newly discovered gold district of Cape York, near Port Clarence; and inland, stretching northeast toward the neck of the peninsula, is the still unexplored extension of the Cape Nome gold-bearing belt. The map of this region is to be on the fairly large scale of four miles to the inch. While Mr. Barnard's party is surveying and mapping the peninsula a geological party under Mr. Alfred Brooks is investigating the gold resources in the Cape York district and will endeavor to locate and define the gold-bearing formation from which the placer gold of the Nome beach and the foothills and river valleys back of it is derived. This party, however, will not go far inland, but another expedition, including Mr. W. J. Peters, topographer, and Mr. W. C. Mendenhall, geologist, will land in Good Hope Bay in Kotzebue sound and will endeavor to trace southward the great gold-bearing belt which seems to extend across the peninsula in a northeast and southwest direction and is now being worked at its Cape Nome terminus to the sea.

While these parties are at work near the coast and in the interior of the peninsula the coast and geodetic survey has sent two steamers, the Pathfinder and the Patterson, to survey the entire coast line from St. Michaels to Cape York and Port Clarence, giving special attention to harbor facilities, a matter of great importance, as the coast, particularly between Cape Nome and Cape York, is almost unknown, and the discovery of harbors, if they exist, is very desirable for that entire gold region. This survey will at least result in the determination of places for the best anchorages. Thus five expeditions, three from the geological survey and two from the coast and geodetic survey are now at work on Seward Peninsula and its coasts, and the result of this scientific pioneering will undoubtedly make the entire region known in all its aspects.

The geological survey is also making preparations this summer for the exploration next year of the large territory lying between the Koyukuk river and the Arctic ocean. This region is entirely in arctic latitudes, between the Arctic circle and 72 degrees north. The headwaters of the Koyukuk, which is a large northern tributary of the lower Yukon, were explored last year by the geological survey party. Gold has been found along the Koyukuk and its tributaries, and this region, now entirely without white settlers, is likely to become important. In order to carry out the work proposed for next summer it is important to leave the starting point on the Koyukuk early enough in the season to reach the Arctic before the close of navigation in the fall. The survey proposes, therefore, to cache supplies for this expedition this summer at the mouth of the Allenkokat river, a large northern tributary of the Koyukuk, just within the Arctic circle. A party with a light outfit will go inland by sleds next winter and early in the spring will take supplies from the cache, start up the Allenkokat on the ice, cross the divide and follow some stream on the northern slope down to the Arctic ocean. It will be a great gain to our knowledge of the extreme northern part of the territory to have all its conditions studied by scientific explorers. This pioneer party will doubtless be followed by others till thorough information concerning our Arctic domain is at last secured.

## GRAND RACING CIRCUIT OPENS.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—The grand circuit of racing opened here this afternoon. The purses for this meet amount to \$50,000. The principal stake is \$10,000, the merchants and manufacturers' event for 2:24 class trotters. The chamber of commerce stake offers \$5,000 for 2:34 pacers. There are two other trotting and two pacing stakes offered of \$2 each. The other meets of the Grand circuit will come as follows: Cleveland, July 23 to 27; Columbus, July 30 to August 3; Buffalo, August 6 to 10; Glens Falls, August 13 to 16; Boston, August 20 to 25; Hartford, August 27 to 31; Providence, September 3 to 8; New York, September 11 to 16; Terre Haute, September 24 to 29.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Story of Its Inauguration at Jerome

Clark's Reception

Jerome Band Serenades Him at the Hotel and He Makes the Assemblage a Pleasing Talk—Improvements at the Smelter—The Water Question—News Notes of the Big Camp.

Jerome, Ariz., July 15.—(Special Correspondence of The Republican).—Today the news goes broadcast through the town that the hours in the mine have been cut down from ten to eight for all men working underground. The news is hailed with joy by every one, for it means more to Jerome than a person can realize. The change will take place tomorrow morning. Superintendent Groux has not yet decided what hours will be worked, but will decide this evening. Only two shifts will be worked, but more men will be worked on a shift. The employment of more men in the mine means the getting out of more ore; getting out more ore means more men in and about the smelters to treat the ore; that means more men in every department of the works, and that means more money paid out in wages every month, which means more support for the town, and a general improvement in every branch of business in town.

The men may labor under the false impression that they were instrumental in bringing the present state of affairs about, but honor to whom honor is due, such is not the case. W. A. Clark told Superintendent Groux to establish the eight-hour scale in the mine the day he arrived in camp. The men, desiring such a change, and not knowing that it had already been granted appointed a committee to wait upon Senator Clark and respectfully request that he make the change in the hours. The committee, much to its discredit, steamed up Friday evening before going to the Montana hotel to see the senator. He was very busy when they were there and they failed to see him. They claim they were told that they would be given a definite answer the next day at noon at the mine. Hearing of the rumor, I went up there at noon so as to hear what Mr. Clark had to say, it being rumored that he would address the men personally. The noon hour had all passed and no one had appeared to make the expected speech, so a minor proposal that they all go down and see W. A. Clark before they went to work. The line was formed and about half of the men, some fifty in all, marched down the road. They stopped in front of Mr. Groux's house and a delegation was appointed to go and confer with him. They went upon his porch and Mr. Groux came out to see them. I went with them to hear what was said. Mr. Groux was told why they came to see him, and listened to the spokesman. He then informed them that Mr. Clark had told him on the day of his arrival that he had decided to make the change, and that it would be made at once. The men were greatly pleased and went back to work.

Mr. Groux then told me that only two shifts would be worked in the mine as before, but that the force would be increased very materially. He said that as soon as the tilting furnace now being put in was completed, the output of bullion would be increased, and more men would be in all branches of the plant. With the new tilting furnace in operation the capacity of the refinery will be doubled. About the water question, Mr. Groux said that he had no fears about the supply being inadequate to all present demands. He said that by being careful they had plenty of water to keep the plant running steadily. That is also good news, and will set at rest grave fears heretofore felt by the business men of the town, who realize what it would mean for the works to be idle several days each month. Mr. Groux says that he anticipates rains very shortly, and that as soon as the rain falls the water supply will be more than sufficient. He further says that water has not been hoarded as carefully as it might have been, and that now every drop is being saved. This summer the company has twice as much water as it had last, or the town would be short sure enough. Just what effect the shortening of the hours in the mine will have on the men in the smelter can only be surmised. They are apt to ask for eight hours also. At present the feeders, firemen, charge wheelers and some others are working only eight hours. Senator Clark's action in making Jerome an eight-hour camp is highly appreciated by every resident of the town.

An Austrian became enamored of the fact that he was a bad man last night, and proceeded to get out his gun and fire a shot into the air. As the spot he selected for discharge was his escape was inside the city limits and in the business part of the town, the would-be bad man was arrested and thrown in jail till morning. Judge McKinnon thought that as he was generally a peaceful citizen he would only fine him \$25, which sum he drew from the bank and cheerfully paid. If he had bought whisky with that \$25 what a time he could have had all to himself.

Louis Isoglio is closing his saloon and putting in a glass front. Mrs. Rebekah Smith is opening a restaurant in her stone building on Ellic Island.

## SUGAR JUMPS AGAIN.

New York, July 16.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced ten points per hundred pounds this morning.

## REBELLION IN COLUMBIA

Ministers Disagree and Warfare Is Probable.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—News has reached here of a serious split in the "Columbian" government. Certain ministers have taken a position antagonistic to their colleagues. The former have the confidence of the republic and soldiery and should the split become more acute the rebels will be largely reinforced by government troops.

## FREE DELIVERY AT HOMESTEAD.

Homestead, Pa., July 16.—Free delivery service was established here today. The regular carriers entered into their work, and everyone seems much relieved over the institution of the new system.

## BASE BALL

Record of Games Won and Lost Yesterday.

At Chicago—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 3. At Indianapolis—No game; rain. At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Milwaukee, 4. At Philadelphia—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 1.

## FAMOUS JUGGLERS HERE.

New York, July 16.—The Ramblers, a troupe of jugglers, whose acts at the Alhambra attracted more attention in London than any other vaudeville feature in recent years, make their first appearance here today.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

World's Convention Opens in London With a Big Demonstration.

London, July 15.—With a season of prayer and praise, participated in by nearly 20,000 men and women, the World's Christian Endeavor convention commenced a busy day. The rally took place in Alexandria palace, the interior of which presented a bright appearance with its elaborate decorations, consisting of the banners of the various societies. From 9 to 10 o'clock there were "quiet hour" services, a happy idea imported from America, where it has ever been a prominent feature of the big Christian Endeavor conventions. The general subject of the morning meeting was "The Twentieth Century Endeavors in the King's Service." Dr. Francis Clark, the Bishop of London, Rev. Theodore Parr of New South Wales, and other prominent participants occupied seats on the platform, and among the Americans who were heard during the morning were Charles M. Stebbins, Dr. Matthy, D. Babcock, Rev. George C. Lorimer and Dr. J. Munro Gibson. The afternoon was taken up with denominational rallies. A great public demonstration will be held this evening. Dr. Babcock will speak on "Social Problems—The Literature of the Twentieth Century." The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka will speak on the subject of "Commercial Problems," and among other prominent American divines to be heard are Bishop B. W. Arnett of Ohio, the Rev. Robert Nourse of New York, and T. B. Eddy of Auburn, N. Y. There will also be prominent speakers from many parts of Great Britain and from India, Australia, Africa, China and the Pacific Islands.